Secretary Jenkins of Oklahoma and His Ambitions.

WANTS ITO BE GOVERNOR

Said to Have Both Barnes and Flynn Thinking.

Guhrle, O. T., Aug. 2-It is freely pre dicted here that in the Republican party in Oklabma a new alignment will soon be in progress. Barnes and Flynn, after a preliminary harmony conference on the matter of supervisor, it was thought, would drift into the old truculent mutuality of opposition to each other. And it is a fact that the only time they ever agreed was on supervisor, and there have been no conferences since. But they both now have a common enemy and it is a prophecy that circumstances will brnig them closer together.

That common enemy is Secretary of Territory Jenkins. Within two weeks Jenkins has plunged into a controlling place in Oklahoma politics. His effort to defeat the appointment of Outcelt for supervisor, Barnes and Flynn having agreed on Outcelt, is looked upon as an assumption on the part of Jenkins of leadership in the Republican party in Oklahoma. Back of him are Henry Thompson, United States marshal; P. J. Conklin of Garfield county, O. A. Mitscher of Oklahoma county, F. E. McKinley of Guthrie, Jerre Johnson and Lincoln McKinley of Kay county, with a scattering of supporters all over the territory.

It is said to be Jenkins plan to supersede both Flynn and Barnes, and become the undisputed head of the Republican party in Oklahoma. His first attempt was the successful selection of Judge Scott for the Perry land office. He secured this appointment despite Flynn and Barnes in the interest of harmony in Oklahoma. Immediately upon Mr. Scott receiving his appointment he attacked Flynn in a famous red-hot interview. It was thought at the time that Secretary Jenkins was greatly mortified at this "break" of Scott's. The general run of politicians do not think so now, for when Barnes and Flynn got together in the Interest of harmony on a supervisor, it was Jenkins who rushed down to Washington and attacked the man they selected.

Will Jenkins succeed both Flynn and Barnes? Jenkins' close personal friends say that that result is inevitable. Flynn and Barnes men laugh when the question is asked.

Jenkins came from Cowley county Kansas. In 1898 he was delegate from Kansas in the national Republican convention at Chlengo. He began to vote for Major McKinley all by himself, and although Major McKinley asked him to desist, he continued to do so. In 1898 when McKin-ley was nominated, Jenkins had moved to Kay County, Oklahoma. He was not known in territorial politics, but immedintely McKinley was elected. Jenkins began to lay his wires for governor. He made a trip to Washington after the inauguration and reminded the president of 1888, but it did not take him long to see that the governorship wasn't to be his. He accepted the place of secretary of the territory, it is thought, with a quasi-promise that if he did things well, the governorship could be talked about later.

Governor Barnes was not friendly to Jenkins when Jenkins was appointed, and for that reason Jenkins did not like Barnes. They have never got along pleasantly, and last winter when the legislature was making efforts to investigate Governor Barnes, the governor thought Jenkins was helping the legislature out and the legislature found certain damaging things against Jenkins, but at his request and with an explanation from him, these things were cut out of the report and never published, and that, further more, Governor Barnes has the unexpurgated and original report locked up in his office and that it may some day in the future play an important part in Oklahoma politics.

Flynn and Jenkins have long been supposed to be in cahoots, but the Scott interview showed that the supposition was

Both Barnes and Plynn, during their troubles have regarded Jenkins as a sideissue. When Jenkins secured the appolutment of Judge Scott to the Perry land office, both Flynn and Barnes opened their eyes. But still they both thought that Jenkins accidentally accomplished

When you dream that somebody is pushing you over a precipice it's time

you looked after your stomach and liver. You may not believe in dreams but that particular sort of dream is likely to come don't take prompt meas-ures to prevent it. If



through your stomach. liver and bowels. It they do not do their poisonous matter your whole body will soon be full of impurity and disease, and it is small wonder you dream of diseaser. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

purifies and enriches the blood. It cleauses the whole digestive system and is an antidote for poison in the blood. It is a blood-maker and fiesh-builder and is good for the nerves. It brings restful sleep and a clear head. It contains no alcohol, whisky, sugar, syrup, or dan-

"I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Peliete' and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fall to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds, and was not able to work. Now I weight nearly 150 and can do a day's work on the farm.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM DISPELS EFFECTUALLY,

DISPELS EFFECTUALLY,

OVERCOMES HEADACHES

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. QUERNIA FIG SYRVP &

something, and did not consider him serlously as a rival. Then Barnes and Flynn, to the wonder of the terriaory, agreed on a supervisor. And that, it is said, came about in this way.

It was generally understood that William Grimes would be appointed supervisor of the territory, because congressional representatives and senators fix upon these men and it was known that Grimes, besides being very popular in the territory and being chairman of the territorial committee, was the choice of Flynn. Governor Barnes, however, does not like Grimes. Something was said against Grimes in Washington and the President requested that Barnes, Flynn and Jenkins agree on a man. There was objection to this, and while the matter was in controversy Mr. Grimes came out and withdrew from the race. Scarcely ad he withdrawn when the authorities in Washington concluded to appoint Grimes and sent him papers to sign up. These, of course, he returned, saying he was out

Meanwhile Flynn, Barnes and Jenkins had a conference. Something stormy took place-what, no one will tell-but enough took place to have some of it leak out. And it seems that both Barnes and Flynn, traditional enemies, then began to realize, for the first time, a common conclusion, to wit: that Jenkins was not harmless. Name after name was taken up. On a good many Barnes and Flynn disagreed. On none of them did Jenkins agree with either Barnes or Flynn, while on some of the names Barnes and Flynn agreed. The conference was about to break up, when Flynn and Barnes,, it is said finally concluded to take a new man, and picked Outcalt. To Outcelt Jenkins names should be written on the tablet of would not agree. He was for Mitscher of memory, indelibly for future use. There

His stand must have astonished both Flynn and Barnes. Finally, so the report, which is public property here, goes, Flynn could contain himself no longer, and lit into Jenkins. Among the things he is reported to have said to Jenkins | the first to raise the value of their propwas this: "Of all the men in this territory you. Jenkins, are the only man who, before supporting me for congress, de- do the work and they reap the senefit. In manded a pledge from me, which you the long run however, they do not make didn't get, that I suppport you as delegate anything by this method. They are usu-

to the national convention." "Wasn't that all right?" Jenkins is reported to have naked Governor Barnes. The report made by Governor Barnes or as he is reported to have made, must have shocked Jenkins, for it came like this; "It was little and contemptible, Jenkins; that's what it was."

And then Barnes, it is said, turned loose on Jenkins and told him what he thought of him, which was not favorable, by any means.

After the conference broke up, the ancouncement was made that Governor Barnes and Delegate Flynn had agreed on Outcelt. Then another significant thing occurred which probably was not noted by either Barnes of Flynn but which Jonkins' followers understood. It occurred in the Newkirk Republican. which is for Jenkins, and said, in effect: Flynn and Barnes have agreed on Outcelt for supervisor. The leaders being atisfied, the boys who follow them will have to be, of course."

As soon as Outcelt's name was sent to Washington Jenkins is said to have gone to Washington himself. Shortly after that, charges of incompetency were filed against Outcelt, and Jenkins, dropping Mitscher, came out strong for Mr. Conk-He of Garfield county for supervisor, who is Harry Thompson's candidate. Although Barnes and Flynn do not say so, they are evidently nervous over the situation. If Jenkins should win his man, both would be hot, and would probably get a good deal closer together than they are today. or want to be today, for that matter. For there is no question but that Jenkins expects to be the next governor of Oklahoma, and, as head of the Republican party in the territory, to dictate a candidate for congress next year in place of

Flynn. If asked today if they were afraid of Jenkins, Flynn would say no; so would Barnes. Their followers would both laugh the idea to scorn.

But the disinterested parties here say that Jenkins should not be underestimated. F. E. McKinley's influence with the president, Harry Thompson's great power with the railread influence, and Jenkins' stand-in at Washington are no small matters, and if Judge Jenkins' plan works out-that is, a delegation to next national convention, headed by Jenkins and made up of Jenkins men, there are those here today who say that no power on earth can keep Jenkins out of the governor's seat after McKinley's re-elec-

Jenkins' friends seem to regard it as helpful to their plan to keep Barnes and Flynn fighting, and they do not think this will be a difficult task.

At any rate, the most interesting politi cal figure in Oklahoma today is the ambitious secretary of the territory.

Rumor That Santa Fe and Rock Island Have an Alliance

OPERATE JOINTLY

Frisco and Missouri Pacific are Being Watched.

Okishoma City, Aug. 2. -Is there a big railroad war on in Oklahoma? The report here, the railroad center of Oklahoma, answers that question affirmatively. The news referred to has it in detail that the Rock Island and the San'a Fe have formed a defensive and off ensive alliance. For instance, it is asserted that the road which is to run eastward from North Enid to Tonkawa and Blies is to be operated jointly by the Santa Fe and the Rock Island and is constructed against a combination of two enemies, the Frisco and the Missouri Pacific. It is also stated that the road which is to be constructed eastward from Kingfisse: to Guthrie is also to be in the joint control of the Santa Fe and Rock Is and and will also be constructed in order to keep the Frisco and the Missouri Pacific out of valuable territory, and save it to the railroads

Meanwhile the Santa Fe is losing no time in getting into the fine country sun- Mr. Collier by a two-thirds vote of the riseward from Guthrie. The road is looked upon as a certainty, and the townsite privileges are regarded as the best yet come to light in Oklahoma.

The rush of railroads seems to have been caused primarily by the energetic actions of the Frisco. It rushed into the territory from Sapulpa to Oklahoma City Missouri Pacific alone seems to sleep but plunge through western Oklahoma in cr- ducted the case." der to circumvent other possible com petitors.

The territory has never seen such as area of railroad activity. The air is full of raliroad talk. Surveys can be run across anywhere. Townsite schemes are thick. To a former Kansas the situation is exactly as it was in Kansas in 1887 and

GREER ROASTS THEM

Guthrie "liter Says a Few Things of Guthrie O. T., Aug. 2-In drumming up

contributions to the fund to indemnify the two Guthrie men, Coyle and Guss, in putting up a bonus to provide for ure Hminary expenses and right of way for the Santa Fe branch which to to build eastward from here, the committee has found a good many citizens who will not chip in and Frank Greer, in his usual breezy style, pours out this roast in his paper this morning: "Cectain property owners of Guthele think they are showing a high grade of wisdom and business sagacity in refusing to donate their proper tionate share towards the building of the proposed railroads. They should be remembered for all time to come. Their ne, is always a certain number of citizens who are conspicuous before the public except when something is demanded of them. Then they hide behind the backs of others, expecting to sneak to the ple counter when it is uncovered. They consider this making money. They will be erty when the railroad is assured. They are the ones who lay back and let others ally known, and public sentiment points to them as 'stingy' so and so, and Mr.

> **YEARS** Why let your neighbors know it? And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more? Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair. It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of bair the color of youth.
>
> It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming It feeds the bair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick bair, and short hair becomes long It cleanses the sealp; re-moves all dandruff, and prevents its formation. We have a book on the air which we will gladly

Tight Figt, and other equally as plain and distinctive appellations. Just look around you! You can tell them all. Everybody in the city knows them. They become as conspicuous characters of a city as the old shacks on first-class busicard on their back. And this, in the long run, hurts them more than the few paltry dollars given for a legitimate enterprise."

HISTORIC CASE AT SHAWNEE Hevived by the But of th. M. Coiller

Against the City. Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 2-Readers of th Eagle will be familiar with the facts recited in the Shawnes Democrat as fol-lows: "Probably at no time in the history of Shawnee, has a civil case attracted the attention of the people as much as that of R. M. Collier against the city of Shawnes, which is now pand ing in the probate court of this country. The history of the case is as follows: "In the year 1997, in the month of April, R. M. Collier was elected and qualified as street commissioner of the city of Shawnee and about five days efter assumed charge of the duties of the office. A prisoner by the name of John Licks was turned over to him in order that he might work out a fine of \$9 on the streets. Collier, for some reason or other, fastened a ball and chain around the prisoners ankle and then fastened the chain to a two-wheeled scraper, to which a team was hitched, and dragged the said Lickes in an inhuman manner for about half of a block through the street, severely injuring him. Lieks brought sult in the probate court and iecovered judgment against the city of Shawnee for the inhuman treatment he received at the hands of R. M. Collier, then street commissioner. Immediately upon receiving his injuries Licks complained to the city council, and on April 20 evidence was introduced upon which council, duly entered upon the Journal, was removed from office. Now Collier seeks to recover a judgment in the same court and before the same juige, for his salary, for two years after removal, before whom Licks recovered a jaccment for said inhuman treatment for which the council removed film. The evidence is all on the one hand and from Arkansas City in, arguments heard and the case will to Blackwell on the other han I. The probably be decided Monday and the outcome is watched with much interest. City there are groun's for the best-of that it Attorney Hood deserves much credit for will soon get out from Kiowa for a the efficient manner in which he has con-

PAPER MILL FOR PERRY Will Put \$25,000 per Year Into the

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 2.-The Enterprise-Times of Perry announces that Perry is to have a paper mill, saying: "D. D. Peugh will be here in a day or two, and we are satisfied a deal will be closed to secure this mill for Perry. The mill with manufacture seven tons of strawboard per day, will have a pay roll of \$25 per day and will pay \$45 for straw, distributing at least \$25,000 among the merchants and utilizing a vast amount of material which formerly has been burned up. A few deals of this kind and Perry will double her value, and increase her population. Let us all pull together for a cotton mill and sugar beet factory, and everything else we need, and can sustain. When the paper mill machinery, four car loads, is shipped in ,the label should read: 'Paper mill for Perry, the best city in Oklahoma."

the The Kind You Have Always Bought cars the

DIVORCE BUSINESS PICKING UP In Okinhoma Since the Change in collection of photographs of the Indiana South Dakota's Law.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 2.-The Oklahoma City Times-Journal chronicles the fact that the rush of divorce seekers to Okla- ly dance of half-naked savages, interesthoma has begun again. At the opening of this country the first legislature passed a very liberal divorce law, and thousands of people from New York City and other large cities of the east, and even London, rushed to this territory, and af- and friend, in hopes that the fascination ter a three months' stay entered suit from an objectionable husband or wife. The rich and poor alike availed themselves of the liberal divorce provisions of our law to get a divorce, but congress to that already brilliant pageant of Westtwo years ago knocked the business in the head by passing a law making it necessary for a residence of one year before divorce suit could be filed. This law. the interest of South Dakots, but the legislature of South Dakota passed a law one year before suit for divorce could be flied, hence the rush to that state, with its cold climate, has stopped, and Oklahoma once more will be the divorce Mocca. Lawvers who formerly resided in this territory have located in New York City, and all are busily engaged in sending people away where they can obtain a divorce easily. These lawyers have agents in al lthe large cities of the United States, and in London and Paris. At one time during the divorce rush, preceding year's residence necessary before divorce sults could be filed, there were nearly 1,0000 foreign divorces in the territory, and the same may occur again.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood. It never

TAYLOR KIRK LYNCHED This Is the Rumer That Comes From Out Cloud Chief Way.

ER Reno, O. T., Aug. 1.—It is reported here that Taylor Kirk, who murdered his county and fifty miles distant from tele-traph. Hirk escaped shortly after the surder and was recaptured in Texas after chase of ten days' deration.

Choctaws Holding an Election Durant, I. T., Aug. 1-The Choctaws are holding an election throughout the ctaw reservation today, to elect memsers to the council and national secretary, auditor, treasurer and attorney. Trere are only three voting places in Rius county and on account of smallpix-st Caddo, a large vote is being police here. The candidates on the Tuskahoma party

Paris, Aug. 2 .- A storm of great violence swept over the commune of Banon, in the Bames Alpes, yesterday evening. The reads were washed out, bridges were swept away, flocks were drowned and on the farms in that vicinity the crops were

ticket are far in the lead here.

Washington, Aug. 2—The greatdent has denied the application for pardon for Henry Cardes, former president of the National Bank of New Orleans, who is now serving an eight-year sentence in the Ohio penitentiary for missipalation the funds of the bank-

Mary W. Rowe Writes of the Causes of Failure.

IDLENESS IS THE CURSE

Of the Reservation-Remedies are Suggested.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 2-Writing to the New York Evening Post rom Colony, O. T., Mary W. Poe has the ollowing interesting things to say of Indian education "No one who is at work upon the solution of the so-called Indian question in any of its many departments has an easy task. It is intricate, puzzling, at times profoundly discouraging and requires a strong faith, unlimited patience, nad a broad charity to labor patiently at a task which will never show us a monument to those whose ives have been spent upon it, for success, when attained, will probably result in the absorption of the Indian by the civilized white race and his disappearance from history as an Indian.

"His fate, it seems, is to be swollowed, up by the stronger race, uniting with it. and adding to it qualities by no means all ignoble; or to be forced under and annihiated. And yet the Indian question, his life and character, his history and traditions, are full of fascination, and to those who live in sight of his clustered tenees. in intimate relation with him in all natural human interests, he comes to seem very much a "brother man," his peculiarities easily explained, his future, after all not so problematical. And it must be remembered that among Indians so widely scattered are environments very diverse, and that people working in one locality may find conditions so radically different that to those of other places their statements may seem exaggerated, if not false, "Our lot is thrown with the so-called

blanket Indians of Oklahoma, among the latest from the war-path, clinging desperately to the tepes life, and yet some of them, notably the Chyennes and Ar-apahoes, shead of their brothern in that they are allotted Indians, face to face with white civilization, amenable to law, and not segregated upon a reservation

whose main law is the will of the agent, "Before actual contact with the Indians, with the traditions of my Bastern life, and education from me, I should have said, education, education, is the lever by which to raise this "depressed race." Whatever may be true elsewhere, here at least the more disheartening element in the problem is the returned atudent With too few exceptions they have either returned openly to the habits of their ancestors, with the added vices of civilization minus its virtues, and utterly shorn gleams out upon us from the old camp of that native nobility which so often Indians of the generation past; or else they use their acquired powers to barter away the interests of their own people. As interpreters, they are often profoundly distrusted by the other Indians. As advisers, to win their people to new and untried ways of life, which they themselves so imperfectly follow, they ore of very little use. Recall the interesting at Omaha in the March Cosmopolitan, taken in all their paint, feathers, buckskin and tinsel finery, ecall, also, that nighting, indeed, to curious lookers-on, but a backward step for the Indians themselves, many of whom were educated from childhood at the expense of the government, tolled over by many a faithful teacher of hiese barbario customs might be replaced by love of law, labor, and enlightment. They are set back years in their advancement merely to add interest

ern enterprise. "Many of those Indians we know personally and intimately. They left their houses and improvements to the tender from present indications, was passed in mercles of white settlers, their new farms to destruction by cattle and weeds, and a better life just entered on, for that, to making it necessary to reside in the state | them, enthralling opportunity to drag out of their cherished past those Indian customs and habits which we ought to help them lay aside forever in spite of their picturesqueness, just so far as they stand in the path of their progress. Our better Indians, the older ones, those who hold and cherish the real traditions of true ethnological value, I am glade to say very largely refused proudly to leave their homes and occupations to make a show of themselves and their sacred customs But the returned students, who may have the law passed by congress making a nearly forgotten their native tongue, were there in force, and exhibited a secondhandaddition of dances and customs which have not entered at all largely into their own experiences of life.

"Giancing at the Cosmopolitan pictures, I see one man who left a place which he was intelligently improving, and which was in advance of that of any of his neighbors. He has done nothing but gamble ad make trouble for his children and friends since his return. Another, exceptionally well educated, upon his return accepted a large bribe to betray the interests of his impoverished people, is hatsister at Cordell on July 4, has been terests of his impoverished people, is hat-lynched at Cloud Chief, near the scene ed and distrusted by them and by all who of the crime. Cloud Chief is in Wash.ta | realy know him, although regarded as a shining example by the school which graduated him, beause he has retained the garb of civilization and its gifb utterances. A third was taken young and educated by a white man, who did his duty faithfully by the Indian lad. He now lives in a wretched tepee, has two degraded wives, is a leader in the meacal warship-not that he believes in it. but for personal gain-and truely describes himself as "the worsest man in the whole tribe." Within our knowledge of these Southwestern Indians, the Cheyenne, Arspahoe, Caddo, Wichita, Klowa. Commanche, and Apache tribes, I could multiply such examples. Though I am not unmindful of those who, in the face of untold difficulties, have to some degree realized the high hope with which they left the comparitively sheltered school life to still remains true that they are very

> "We have then three general classes to deal with: (1) The camp Indians, speaking thir own tongue, living the Indian life, but in the main law-adding, hormdujor the less people; (3- the returned students, good,

the examples which their friends have longed to see them; (2) the Indian children, who are in the main under excellent surroundings and influences in the various government and mission schools. Now, why is it that these children, taken carry from their parents, and brought up in civilized homes for years so largely fall in life to fulfil the fair promise of their school days? Must we conclude that these influences, of such priceless value for our own children, can do nothing for these bright Indian boys and girls, mentally so well endowed? Such yout Is the tally so well endowed? Suely not! Is the fault in the schools then? While not perlect, never have they been so well equiped or sufficiently conducted.

What then? Well, what would be the

career of your own sons and daughters if they stopped out of the schools, in which for years they have been execully preparing for life's struggle, into idleness? Idleness, I am sure of it, is responsible for most of the failures in Indian development-idleness, running into gambling, immorality of life, and consequent disease, weakness, and premature death. Is there no work for the Indians? Upon the reservations, very little is ressible. In dian. settled communities where they are reedthere are plenty of chances for any In-dian who will be faithful. For the stie, "S. Elevate the position, and in who do not know what a day's work the numbers, efficiency, and respe wagons manufactured on these reservations. Shoe-making but where among poorer purchasers has not mach'nery principal local schools. rowded out eve nthe expert hand labor? Printgin, but there are no newspapers, Tailoring, when even the clothes seared to as still need special protection. the Indians themselves are for the most tinue to be

"The real need of these Indians, in or- agency rule and civil liberty der to make them self-supporting, is to ter elementary arithmetic, and such gen- of retaining incorrigibles, or abandoning eral culture as can be acquired while them to the camp. carning these. Then, in addition to var- "Il. As rapidly as possible strike off led duties, the 'chores about' the sensols, the shackles which we have unjustly they need to learn how to wring a living bound upon an unconquered and uncon from the soil in that very climate (almost querable race; apply to him the conuniversally for the Indian a hard one; ditions and privileges which have brought with which they must contend when set- the Anglo-Saxon race to its proud emitled on their allotments. If too arid for nence. Let the American Indian, with farming, they must learn how to ra'se all his vices and virtues, become an cattle, and dispose with their superfluous American citizen, and then-let him sink "The women, beyond these simple brok

accomplishments, need to know how to care for their children more intelligently, living in her tepes, or two-roomed house, her Indian bables about her, than educated to the point where she is asystad from her family, with a cchasm between See that a private Revenue Stamp covers her and her race, not acceptable to white her and her race, not acceptable to white society, and largely cut off from her own and with the tragedy of the utterly homeless and desolate in her dark eyes. "It is a bitter shock to these educated boys and girls, after struggling to acquire some trade or accomplishment, to find themselves face to face with these alternatives: First, to sever themselves an ally and permanently from their own people, throw themselves in all their inexperlence upon the already overstocked labor market of a race alien to them, and justly suspected, at the same time to relinguish those many aids which are now upon his own ground; or, second, to rtwhere few if any of these industries are ter the close of the rainy season. in progress. Some can get employment from the government, but by no means all. Not one who understands these conditions ought to sit in harsh judgment upon these boys and girls in their bitter dilemma. Shall we then, leave them to work out their own civilization, under the powerful protection of the government? have been laboring to erect a stable In- disturbances.

"I. Take the indian service out of poll-

"4. Increase the ecope and efficiency of the reservation schools. "L. Raise the standards and requirements of the pon-reservation schools for the higher education of those who are capable and desirous of special adva

"6. Encourage the planting of Christian missions near each large school. Christian Indian is an industrious In-

"7. As fast as an Indian is allotted, and ing men on farms, for building, etc., can pass some simple educational quali-

is, there is none. But at school they are of the 'Indian farmers,' and so let simple taught wagon-making. There are no farming be almost universally taught. "9. Let such trades only as are prac-

> "10. Let reliable men, possibly judges be appointed guardians of such Indiana

tical for immediate use be taught at the

"il. Increase temporarily the advisory part made by other hands, and must con- and disciplinary powers of the school superintendents to bridge the gap between

"12. Establish in a central location an teach them at school to speak, and to Indian reformatory institution, which read easily, simple English, and to mas- would relieve the schools of the necessity

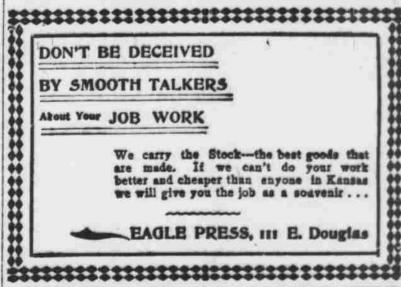
or swim." Bleh-Yet Starving. Doctors frequently have very wealthy patients who are starving to death. They how to sew, make bread, and cultivate have money to buy food, but their stoma garden. With this knowledge, a thous- ach has not the strength to digest it. It and time would I rather see an Indian lies there a heavy formented mass, the see an Indian woman, in Indian clothes, sole cause of dyspepsia, nervousness and billousness. The surest remedy to cure married to an Indian husband, and with a weak stomach is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will restore vigor to the digestive organs. Nothing to "just as good."

> BRIDGE STEEL TO INDIA Forty-Three Cartanda Shipped by the

Pennsylvania Steel Company. Harrisbur, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Pennsylvania Steel company today shipped forty. three carloads of bridge and construction steed to one of the Pennsylvania docks in New York City, and from there it will be sent by ship to India. It comprises building of the huge viaduet across the Goktelk gorge, about eighty miles dant of Mandelay. The company, will get held out to any deserving Indian when 1700,000 for the piece of work. The remaining half o fthe big consignment curs to their people and offer their trade be shipped late in the fall, and the conupon reservations or in communities struction will be begun in November, af-

CASTORIA Sears the Ins Kind You Have Always Saught

London, Aug. 2.-The Pall Mall Gagette this afternoon learns that Great Britain is about to surrender to China the town in Indian Territory, where for over fifty San Chun which was occupied by the years Indians, far in advance of these. British May 16th, during the Kow-Loon



Ore Year for so centa, Wichita Weekly Eagle Tells all the News all the Time

. . Abstracters



Will consult their Interests by getting the Eagle's prices on Take-Off Books, Abstract Books and Blanks -

Eagle Press, in East Douglas